### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re the Application of: Masaharu YAMAMOTO et al.

Art Unit: 2818

Application Number: 10/568,075 Examiner: Jonathan Han

Filed: February 13, 2006 Confirmation Number: 7448

For: HERMETIC SEALING CAP, METHOD OF MANUFACTURING

HERMETIC SEALING CAP AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENT

**STORAGE PACKAGE** 

Attorney Docket Number: 062092

Customer Number: 38834

### **REPLY BRIEF**

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February 8, 2011

In response to the Examiner's Answer mailed January 6, 2011, the following is the Appellants' Reply Brief.

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### **REMARKS**

### I. ARGUMENT

Responding to Appellants' argument in the Appeal Brief, the Examiner alleged as follows:

> By utilizing the Ni-Co layer of Suzuki in layer 1 [14] of Levine as disclosed in the previous rejection in claim 1, the layer orientation is Ni-Co (layer [14] of Levine Figure 2), Ni [18], and Au [20]. This follows the orientation of the layer structure of claim 1. Furthermore, Suzuki supports this orientation by identifying the same issue of oxidizing corrosion. By implementing this Ni-Co layer in the first layer, this controls diffusion of nickel components within the layer of gold between the first and second layer which would cause a lower deterioration of the interior layers and preventing the body from becoming positively charged (see Suzuki, ¶[0033-0034] and Levine, Column 4, lines 41-64). This creates the hermetic sealing cap structure of claim 1. Furthermore, as stated in Levine, the multi-layered structure protects the inner layers from further deterioration and reduces EMF difference that causes diffusion of the inner layers therefore the second layer of Ni inherently inhibits the first layers from diffusing out into the solder layers (see Levine, Column 4, line 65- Column 5, line 8) as the same materials (Ni-Co and Co) are used as well as the same orientation of layers are implemented between the prior art and the instant case.

However, there is no reason for a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply the Ni-Co layer of Suzuki in layer 14 of Levine. The layer structure of Suzuki is completely different from that of Levine, and it is not clear why a person of ordinary skill in the art would utilize the Ni-Co layer of Suzuki in layer 14 of Levine.

Suzuki describes as follows:

[0033]

In this case, if the gold layer 11 is less than 0.1 µm, it tends to become difficult to effectively prevent the oxidation corrosion of the nickel layer 9 Application No.: 10/568,075 Reply Brief
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or the nickel cobalt layer 10. If the thickness exceeds 3  $\mu m$ , when the metal lid body 2 is joined to the metallized layer 6 for closure by seam welding, the current which flows into the thick gold layer 11 increases while the current which flows into the metal lid body 2 decreases, and there is a possibility that melting of the solder material 8 may be barred and the intensity of junction may deteriorate. Therefore, it is preferred to make the thickness of said gold layer 11 in the range of 0.1  $\mu m$  - 3  $\mu m$ , and the range 0.1  $\mu m$  - 2  $\mu m$  is further preferred. [0034]

According to the wiring board of this invention, because the nickel cobalt layer 10 is formed directly under the gold layer 11, a cobalt component inhibits diffusion of nickel components, it rarely happens that some nickel of the nickel layer 9 or the nickel cobalt layer 10 diffuses through the gold layer 11, being exposed on the surface of the gold layer 11 and oxidized to generates a nickel oxide and nickel hydroxide with poor wettability to the solder material 8; thus firm junction to the metallized layer 6 and the solder material 8 is constantly obtained.

(Suzuki, paragraph [0033]-[0034], revised from machine translated version). Thus, according to Suzuki, the Ni-Co layer 10 is formed directly under the Au layer 11 because a Co inhibits diffusion of Ni. In order to prevent diffusion of nickel into gold layer, Ni-Co layer has to come between the nickel layer and gold layer, making the order of the layers Ni/ Ni-Co/Au.

In contrast, according to claim 1, when the diffusion accelerator is Co, the order of the layers is **substrate/Ni-Co/Ni/Sn solder layer**. Thus, the order of the layers is different between Suzuki and the present invention. Moreover, the solder layer of Suzuki is not "mainly composed of Sn."

Another reference, Levine describes at the portion cited above as follows:

In contrast in the present invention, with the second nickel layer 18 and the second gold layer 20, there is no EMF difference between the two gold layers and there is no transport of iron ions, for example, to the surface of the second gold layer. This is because the nickel metal has a lower electromotive force than the gold. As soon as the channel is filled with metal oxides up to gold layer 16, the electrolyte becomes depleted and no

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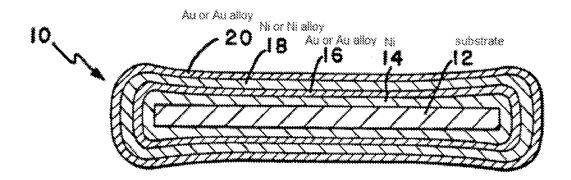
further corrosion action takes place. The channels are so small in diameter that with the stopping-off of galvanic action at gold layer 16, no observable corrosion is observed.

(Levine, Column 4, line 65- Column 5, line 8). Here, Levine discusses the stopping-off of galvanic action at gold layer 16. Levine also describes as follows:

A first layer 14 of nickel or a nickel based alloy is plated on the base material 12 by any conventional electroplating process, including barrel plating, strip plating, rack plating or a combination of such techniques. The so-called "dog-bone" thickness profile of barrel plating of nickel layer 14 is shown in FIG. 1. The thickness of the nickel layer, measured at the center of layer 14, is preferably in the range of about 10 to 300 microinches, more preferably in the range of about 50 to 200 microinches. All references to the thickness of layers herein refer to the thickness at the center of the layer. Most preferably, the thickness of nickel of layer 14 is about 100 microinches. A first laver 16 of gold or a gold based allov is plated on nickel layer 14 also by any conventional plating technique, although the pro file of barrel plated part is shown in the drawing. The thickness of gold layer 16, is preferably in the range of about S to 150 microinches, more preferably about 10 to 75 microinches. Most preferably, the thickness of gold at the center of layer 16 is about 25 microinches. A second layer 18 of nickel or a nickel based alloy is plated onto gold layer 16 by an electroplating process, and preferably has a thickness in the ranges indicated for layer 14. Preferably, nickel layer 18 has approximately the same thickness as first nickel layer 14. A second layer 20 of gold or a gold based alloy is plated onto nickel layer 18 by an electroplating process, and preferably has a thickness in the range indicated for layer 16. Preferably, gold layer 20 has approximately the same thickness as first gold layer 16. The resulting product greatly minimizes corrosion when the part is subjected to a salt spray atmosphere.

(Levine column 4, lines 9-40).

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Thus, Levine discusses Ni/Au/Ni/Au structure. Levine also describes as follows:

It has been surprisingly discovered that when a **second set of nickel and gold layers** is plated onto a base metal, with the total gold thickness being approximately the same as with a conventional nickel-gold plated part, **the corrosion resistance of the part is greatly improved**.

(Levine column 3, lines 27-31). Thus, according to this explanation Levine, there are at least two sets of nickel and gold layers. Such a layer structure is irrelevant to the layer structures of Suzuki and the present invention. Levine further describes as follows:

Also, the tendency for oxidation and corrosion to occur is more pronounced in plated layers which are relatively thin, and hence may be porous. In general, corrosion may occur with plated layers in which the plating thickness is less than about 500 microinches.

Preferably, the metals of the first and third layers are selected from the group of nickel, titanium, chromium, tin and their alloys. **Most preferably**, the metal of the first and third layers, which act as diffusion barriers, is nickel.

Also preferably, the metals of the second and fourth layers are selected from the group of gold, copper, silver, palladium, platinum or their alloys. Most preferably, the metal of the second and fourth layers, which act as corrosion resistant layers, is gold.

Preferably, the metals of the first and third layers are the same, and are plated to approximately the same thickness, and the metals of the second and fourth layers are the same, and are plated to approximately the same thickness.

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(Levine column 6, lines 41-60). According to Levine, nickel layers are the barrier layers, and nothing indicates need of additional layer or Ni-Co layer between the nickel layer and the gold layer. Moreover, like Suzuki, Levine fails to layer structure which includes "a solder layer mainly composed of Sn."

The Examiner alleged that "Kim discloses a solder layer mainly composed of Sn formed on a region of the surface of said second layer to which said electronic component storing member is bonded" referring to paragraph [0031]-[0032]. Kim et al. describes, at the cited portion, as follows:

[0031] The lid frame 2 may be formed of a transparent material, such as glass, quartz, or a material, such as Si, ceramic, and Kovar, and the junction layer 5 may be formed of Cr or Ti. Preferably, the wetting layer 6 is formed of Ni and Cu, and **the solder layer 7 is formed of at least one selected from In, Sn, Bi, Ag, and Zn**, and the first protection layer 8 is formed of Au. Also, the thickness of the first protection layer 8 is, preferably, but not necessarily, less than 1000Å.
[0032] The junction layer 5, the wetting layer 6, and the solder layer 7 are laminated through heat or e-beam evaporation, sputtering, electroplating, non-electrolysis deposition, and screen printing and are manufactured in a high vacuum apparatus so as to prevent the oxidation of each layer.

(Kim et al., paragraph [0031]-[0032]). Thus, Kim et al. simply describes Sn as an example of the materials to form a solder layer of a particular lid frame. As explained above, Suzuki addresses a particular metalized layer of Ni/Ni-Co/Au. Also, Levine discusses the particular layer structure Ni/Au/Ni/Au, or Ni/(Cu, Ag, Pd, Pt)/Ni/Au. Even a solder layer formed of Sn was known, it has nothing to do with the layer structures of Suzuki and Levine.

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Therefore, even if Levine is combined with Suzuki and Kim et al., there is no reason for a person of ordinary skill in the art to make a sealing cap comprising "a substrate; a first layer, formed on the surface of said substrate, mainly composed of Ni containing a diffusion accelerator; a second layer formed to be in contact with the surface of said first layer; and a solder layer mainly composed of Sn formed on a region of the surface of said second layer to which said electronic component storing member is bonded, wherein said second layer is formed so as to inhibit said first layer from diffusing into said solder layer at a first temperature and diffuse said first layer into said solder layer through said second layer when said solder layer bonds to said electronic component storing member at a second temperature higher than said first temperature," as recited in claim 1.

Further responding to Appellants' argument in the Appeal Brief, the Examiner alleged as follows:

> Appellant also argues that Examiner's allegations of the term "accelerator" ignores ordinary meaning and consistent use of the word. However, based on the definition of acceleration in physics and statistical mechanics, acceleration is the rate of change of velocity over time and does not necessitate the need for the system to increase in velocity as argued by the Appellant. Furthermore, Appellant's disclosure also keeps the acceleration of the system vague as to whether it is an increase or decrease in speed, but merely notes whether diffusion occurred or not. With no indication of increase in speed by the appellant in the disclosure (no rates or changes are provided), Examiner provided the same material utilized by the appellant for a diffusion accelerator (Cobalt; see rejection above, claim 1 and page 28 Paragraph 3 of the Appellant's specification). Therefore, it would be expected that based on the disclosure of the Appellant as well as the prior art of the record that Cobalt (Co) would function identically in both the combination of Levine, Suzuki, and Kim as the instant application.

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However, the present invention would be related to chemical or material engineering rather than physics and statistical mechanics. Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary defines the term "accelerator" and the term "accelerate" as follows:

ac·cel·er·a·tor n. 1. a person or thing that accelerates, 2. Auto. a device, usually operated by the foot, for controlling the speed of en engine. 3. Brit. any two- or three-wheeled motor vehicle, as a motorcycle or motor scooter. 4. Photog. a chemical, usually an alkali, added to e developer to increase the rate of development. 5. Also called accelerant. Chem. any substance that increases the speed of a chemical change, as one that increases the rate of vulcanization of rubber or that hastens the of concrete, mortar, plaster, or the like. 6 Anat., Physiol. any muscle, nerve, or activating substance that quickens a movement. 7. Also called atom smasher, particle accelerator. Physics. an electrostatic or electromagnetic device, as a cyclotron, that produces high-energy particles and focuses them on a target. 8. Econ. See acceleration coefficient.

**ac·cel·er·ate** *v.t.* 1. to cause faster or greater activity, development, progress advancement, etc., in: to accelerate economic growth. 2. to hasten the occurrence of: to accelerate the fall of a government. 3. Mech. to change the velocity of (a body) or the rate of (motion); cause to undergo acceleration. 4. to reduce the time required for (a course of study) by intensifying the work, eliminating detail, etc. -*v.i.* 5. to move or go faster, increase in speed. 6. to progress or develop faster.

As seen in these definitions, the definition alleged by the Examiner appears to be limited to the fields of mechanics or dynamics. In the ordinary meaning, "decelerate" is used when the speed decreases. Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary defines the term "decelerate" as follows:

**de·cel·er·ate** --v.t. 1. decrease the velocity of: *He decelerates the bobsled when he nears a curb*. 2. to slow the rate of increase of: *efforts to decelerate inflation*. -v.i. 3. to slow down: *The plane decelerated just before landing*.

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Thus, the Examiner's allegations on the term "accelerator" ignore the ordinary meaning of the term in the relevant field and the consistent use of the word in the present specification.

The Examiner also alleged as follows:

Furthermore, based on the translation used by the Examiner (attached for convenience), states:

[0034] According to the wiring board of this invention, the nickel cobalt layer 10 is formed directly under the gold layer 11. Since a cobalt component **controls** diffusion of nickel components, some nickel of the nickel layer 9 or the nickel cobalt layer 10 diffuses the inside of the gold layer 11, and it exposes to the surface of the gold layer 11... " (emphasis added).

By this translation, the cobalt component controls diffusion and does not inhibit or slow down the diffusion, thereby controls the rate of diffusion (i.e., an accelerator) and allows for nickel to diffuse into the outer gold layer. Therefore, since materially and functionally, the diffusion accelerators are identical in both the instant application as well as the prior art, Examiner's cobalt in the nickel-cobalt layer is considered an accelerator" by definition.

The translation apparently is a machine translation on which, the Japanese Patent Office specifically notes, that "the translation may not reflect the original precisely." The attorney for the appellant is proficient both in English and Japanese and the translation cited by the Appellant is his corrected version of the machine-translation version. The original text is complex and difficult for a computer to correctly translate.

As to the word "control" translates the Japanese word "抑制する(yokusei-suru)", the Progressive Japanese-English Dictionary, published by Shogakukan, give translations of "restrain; control; check, repress" and give the examples of "control [check] inflation," "control [restrain] one's passions," "in order to control the movements of terrorists," and "I cannot hold back [repress] my discontent any longer." Although Japanese-English Dictionary gives the

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translation "control," the uses of "control" translating "抑制する(yokusei-suru)" is limited to the meaning of restrain, check, or repress. Therefore, the word "control" should have been more accurately translated as "inhibit" "restrain" or "repress." In the machine translation, the clause "Since a cobalt component controls (inhibits) diffusion of nickel components" contradicts its following clause "some nickel of the nickel layer 9 or the nickel cobalt layer 10 diffuses the inside of the gold layer 11, and it exposes to the surface of the gold layer 11." Thus, the latter clause is clearly erroneous. The Appellants' attorney's version, repeated below, is more accurate

[0034]

than the machine translation.

According to the wiring board of this invention, because the nickel cobalt layer 10 is formed directly under the gold layer 11, a cobalt component inhibits diffusion of nickel components, it rarely happens that some nickel of the nickel layer 9 or the nickel cobalt layer 10 diffuses through the gold layer 11, being exposed on the surface of the gold layer 11 and oxidized to generates a nickel oxide and nickel hydroxide with poor wettability to the solder material 8; thus firm junction to the metallized layer 6 and the solder material 8 is constantly obtained.

Thus, none of the Examiner's responses to Appellants' arguments justify the Examiner's rejection of the claims of the present application.

Therefore, claims 1-20 patentably distinguish over the combination of Levine, Suzuki, Kim et al., Woolhouse et al. and Shiomi et al. as discussed in the appeal brief.

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**II. CONCLUSION** 

As discussed in the appeal brief and this reply brief, the present invention as recited in

claims 1-20 patentably distinguish over the combination of Levine, Suzuki, Kim et al.,

Woolhouse et al. and Shiomi et al.

For the foregoing reasons, the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of

obviousness in the rejection of the present claims. The Honorable Board is respectfully

requested to reverse the rejection of the Examiner.

If this paper is not timely filed, appellants hereby petition for an appropriate extension of

time. The fee for any such extension may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-2866, along

with any other additional fees that may be required with respect to this paper.

Respectfully submitted,

WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP

/SADAO KINASHI/

Sadao Kinashi Attorney for Appellants

Registration No. 48,075

Telephone: (202) 822-1100

Facsimile: (202) 822-1111

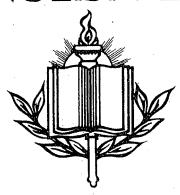
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Attachments: Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary

Progressive Japanese-English Dictionary

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# WEBSTER'S ENCYCLOPEDIC UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



The dictionary entries are based on the Second Edition of The Random House Dictionary of the English Language

GRAMERCY BOOKS
New York • Avenel

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phal(a); neut. pl. of acan--CEPHALOUS) + -AN

, sit'), n. Pathol, an abnor-iny projections, found in the lipoproteinemia and certain 180-85; ACANTHO- + -CYTE] n'thō sī tō'sis), n. a condinumbers of acanthocytes in

ho'dē en), n. any small. of the extinct order Acan-ra. [1850-55; < NL Acan-(equiv. to Acanthod(es) a

rickly, spiny; see ACANTH-,

d), adj. spiny; spinous.

ol'e jē), n. Biol. the study s or certain spiny headed relate to taxonomic classifi-av)—scan-tho-log-l-cal ic/an-thol/o-gist, n.

k/ən thop/tə rij/ē ən), the Acanthopterygii (Acan-finned fishes, including the an acanthopterygian fish. ygi(i) (acantho-Acantho-fin + L-I masc. pl. ending)

2dj. spinous. ACANTH- +



pl. -thus-es, -thi (-thi). 1. nus Acanthus, of the Mediny or toothed leaves and vers. Cf. acanthus family. as in the Corinthian capihis plant. [610-20; < NL, t] —a:can-thine (a kan'-

plant family Acanthaceae, s plants and shrubs having sters of tubular bracted is dispersed by exploding s, caricature, and shrimp

p/-), n. Med. a deficiency od and tissues. [1905-10; keless (a- A-\* + kapnôs from the fact that smoke cap/ni-al, adj.

. ä' käp pel'lä), Music. 1. iniment. 2. in the style of ⊢80; < It: in the manner of

hē ō'; It. a' ka prēt'chô), with whatever expression according to caprice]

Sp. ä/kä pool/kô), n. a ico, on the Pacific. 456,700. a strong and highly prized 1 Mexico. [1965–70]

'athol. congenital absence -a-car-di-ac (a kar/de-

### carus.

n., pl. -ses (-sēz'). Pathol. p. mites. 2. a skin disease scabies. [1820–30; < NL;

('er e-), n. a substance or [1875-80; ACAR(US) + -1-

acarine, esp. a mite of the or pertaining to an acarid.

rin), n. 1. any of numer-rina, comprising the mites or pertaining to the order år's en). [1820-30; < NL quiv. to Acar(us) name of a, neut. pl. of -inus -1Nz<sup>1</sup>]

e, -nān'ye), n. a coastal f ancient Greece: now part nd Acarnania in modern nania. —Ac/ar-na/ni-an.

resembling a mite or tick.

'ellow resin obtained from es, esp. Xanthorrhoea hasses and lacquers and as a d accreides gurn.

n the branch of zoology [ACAR(US) + -0- + -LOGY]

(ō/bē e), n. Psychiatry. a n is infested with mites or utilation in order to elimi-66 ACARUS, -O-, -PHOBIA

**8-car-pel-ous** (ā kār/pe les); adj. Bot. having no car-pels. Also, a-car/pel-lous. [1875-80; A-\* + CARPEL +-ous]

a-çar-pous (ā kār/pəs), adj. Bot. not producing fruit; sterile; barren. [< Gk ákarpos. See A-6, -CARPOUS]

ac-a-rus (ak/er es), n., pl. -a-ri (-a ri/). a mite, esp. (the genus Acarus. [1650-60; < NL < Gk ákari mite]

a-cat-a-lec-tic (a kat/l ek/tik), Pros. —adj. 1. not catalectic; complete. —n. 2. a verse having the complete number of syllables in the last foot. Cf. catalectic, hypercatalectic. [1580-90; < LL acatalēcticus. See A-°, CATALECTIC]

a.cata-lep-sy (ā kat/l ep/sē), n. Philos. an ancient Skeptical view that no more than probable knowledge is available to human beings. [1595-1605; (< ML acata-lēpsia) < Gk akatalēpsia, equiv. to akatalēptiein to not comprehend (v. deriv. of akatalēptos. incomprehensible, ungraspable; see A.º (ATALEPSY) + -ia -IA] —a-cat-a-lep-tic (ā kat/l ep/tik), n., adj.

a-cau-dal (a kôd'l), adj. Zool. tailless: Also, a-cau-date (ā kôd'dāt). [1855-60; A-6+ CAUDAL]
ac-au-les-cent (ak'ô les'ent, ā'kô-), adj. Bot. not cau-les-cent; stemless; without visible stem. Also, a-cau-line (ā kô'lin, —lin), a-cau-lose (ā kô'lōs), z-cau-lose (ā kô'lōs). [1850-55; A-6+ CAULESCENT] —ac/au-les'cence. n

a-caus-al (a kô/zel), adj. having no cause. [A-6 + CAUSAL] —a/cau-sal/l-ty, n.

acc., 1. accelerate 2. acceleration. 3. accept. 4. acceptance. 5. accompanied. 6. accompaniment. 7. accordant. 8. according. 9. account. 10. accountant. 11. accusative

Ac·cad (ak/ad, ä/käd), n. Akkad.

Ac·ca·di·an (e kā/dē en, e kä/-), n., adj. Akkadian. ACCD, American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities.

ac-cede (ak sēd'), v.i., -ced-ed, -ced-ing. 1. to give consent, approval, or adherence; agree; assent; to accede to a request; to accede to the terms of a contract. 2. to attain or assume an office, title, or dignity; succeed (usually fol. by to): to accede to the throne. 3. Internat. Law. to become a party to an agreement, treaty, or the like, by way of accession. [1400-50; late ME: to approach, adapt to < L accēdere to approach, assent, equiv. to acacedete, r. ... ced/er. n.
—Syn. 1. See agree.

accelerando.

ac-cel-er-an-do (ak sel/e ran/dō, -rān/-; It. ät che/le-näm/dō), adv., adj. Music. gradually increasing in speed. [1835-45; < It < L accelerandus, gerundive of accelerare to speed up. See accelerandus.

To speed up. See ACCELERATE!

2C-Cel-er-sant (ak selfor ent), n. 1. something that speeds up a process. 2. Chem. accelerator (def. 5). 3. a substance that accelerates the spread of fire or makes a fire more intense. Arson was suspected when police found accelerants at the scene of the fire. [1915-20; < L accelerant: (8, of accelerans) hastening (prp. of accelerare). See ACCELERATE]

ac-col-er-ate (ak sel-e rat/), v., -at-ed, -at-ing. —v.t.
1. to cause faster or greater activity, development, progress, advancement, etc., in: to accelerate economic ress, advancement, etc., in: to accelerate economic growth. 2. to hasten the occurrence of to accelerate the fall of a government. 3. Mech. to change the velocity of (a body) or the rate of (motion); cause to undergo acceleration. 4. to reduce the time required for (a course of study) by intensifying the work, eliminating detail, etc.—v.i. 5. to move or go faster; increase in speed. 6. to progress or develop faster. [1515-25; < L acceleratus speeded up (btp. of accelerare), equiv. to ac. Ac. + celer swift + atus. Are! —ac.cel/er.s.ble, adj. —ac.cel/er.stel/erated read/e-

accel/erated read/er, Educ. a teaching device into which a page of reading material is inserted and advanced one line at a time, gradually increasing the speed to accelerate and improve one's rate of reading compressions.

acceleration (ak sel/e rā/shen), n. 1. the act of accelerating; increase of speed or velocity. 2. a change in velocity. 3. Mech. the time rate of change of velocity with respect to magnitude or direction; the derivative of velocity with respect to time. [1525-35; < L accelerātion-(s. of accelerātio). See ACCELERATE, -ION] ac-cel-er-a-tion (ak sel/e ra/shen), n.

accelera/tion clause/, a provision of a mortgage, loan, or the like that advances the date of payment under certain circumstances. [1930-35]

the ratio of accelera/tion coeffi/cient, Econ. change in capital investment to the change in consumer spending. Also called accelerator, coefficient of acceleration. Cf. acceleration principle.

ac-cel-er-a-tion-ist (ak sel/e rā/she nist), n. Econ. person, esp. an economist, who advocates or promotes the acceleration principle. [ACCELERATION + -IST]

acceleration principle. [ACCELERATION: + -187] acceleration of a falling body in the earth's gravitational field, inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the body to the center of the earth, and varying somewhat with latitude: approximately 32 ft. (9.8 m) per second per second. Symbol: g Also called gravity. [1885–90]

accelera/tion prin/ciple, Econ. the principle that an increase in the demand for a finished product will create a greater demand for capital goods. Also called accel/erator prin/ciple. [1940-45]

**ac·cel·er-a-tive** (ak sel/e rā/tiv, -er e tiv), adj. tending to accelerate; increasing the velocity of Also, ac-cel-er-a-to-ry (ak sel/er e tôr/e, -tōr/e). [1745-55; ACCELER-ATE

acceler-a-tor (ak sel/e rā/ter), n. 1. a person or thing that accelerates. 2. Auto. a device, usually operated by the foot, for controlling the speed of an engine. 3. Brit. any two-gor three-wheeled motor vehicle, as a motorcycle or motor scooter. 4. Photog a chemical,

tisually an alkali, added to a developer to increase the rate of development. 5. Also called accelerant Chem. any substance that increases the speed of a chemical change as one that increases the rate of vulcanization of wither nor that hastens the action. change, as one that increases the rate of vulcanization of rubber or that hastens the setting of concrete mortar, plaster, or the like. 6. Anat. Physiol. any muscle, nerve, or, activating substance that quickens a movement. 7. Also called atom smasher, particle accelerator. Physics an electrostatic or electromagnetic device, as a cyclotron, that produces high-energy particles and focuses them on a target. 8. Econ. See acceleration coefficient. [1605-15, 1930-35 for def. 7; ACCELERATE + -OR]

ac-cel-er-o-gram (ak sel'er e gram'), n. a graphic record in chart form, produced by an accelerograph in response to seismic ground motions. [1970-75; ACCELER-(ATION) + -0- + -GRAM']

acceler-o-graph (ak sel'er e graf', -graf'), n. an accelerometer containing a pendulum device for measuring and recording ground motions produced by earthquakes. [1905–10; ACCELER(ATION) + -0- + -GRAPH]

ac-cel-er-om-e-ter (ak sel/e rom/i ter), n. an instru ment for measuring acceleration, as of aircraft or guided missiles. [1900-05, ACCELER(ATION) + -0- + -METER]

accelerome-ter (ak sel's rom'i ter), n. an instrument for measuring acceleration, as of aircraft or guided missiles. [1900-05: Acceleration, as of aircraft or guided missiles. [1900-05: Acceleration, as of aircraft or guided missiles. [1900-05: Acceleration of these. 2. degree of a syllable in terms of differential loudness, or of pitch, or length, or of a combination of these. 2. degree of prominence of a syllable within a word and sometimes of a word within a phrase: primary accent; secondary accent. 3. a mark indicating stress (as (\*, \*), or (\*, \*)), vowel quality (as French grave ', acute ', circumflex. ), form (as French la "the" versus la "there"), or pitch. 4. any similar mark. 5. Pros. a. regularly recurring stress. b. a mark indicating stress or some other distinction in pronunciation or value. 6. a musical tone or pattern of pitch inherent in a particular language either as a feature essential to the identification of a vowel or a syllable or to the general acoustic character of the language Cf. tone (def. 7). 7. Often, accents. a. the unique speech patterns, inflections, choice of words, etc., that identify a particular individual: We recognized his accents immediately. She corrected me in her usual mild accents. b. the distinctive style or tone characteristic of an author, composer, etc.: the unmistakably Brahmsian accents of the sonata; She recognized the familiar accents of Robert Frost in the poem. 8. a mode of pronunciation, characteristic of or peculiar to the speech of a particular person, group, or locality: French accent; Southern accent. 10. Music. a. a stress or emphasis given to certain notes. b. a mark noting this. c. stress or emphasis regularly recurring as a feature of rhythm. 11. Math. a. a symbol used to distinguish similar quantities that differ in value, as in b', b' b' (called b prime, b second or b' double prime, b third or b triple prime, essectively). b. a symbol used to indicate a particular unit of measure, as feet () or inches (''), minutes (') or seconds (') c. a symbol us

ac'cent mark', a mark used to indicate an accent, stress, etc., as for pronunciation or in musical notation.

Cf. diacritic (def. 1). [1885-90]

ac-cen-tor (ak sen/tər, ak/sen-), n. any oscine bird of the family Prunellidae, of Europe and Asia, resembling sparrows but having more finely pointed bills, as the hedge sparrow. [1815-25; < NL: a genus of such birds, LL: one who sings with another, equiv. to L ac-Ac-+-centor, comb. form of cantor singer; see CANTOR]

ac cen-tu-al (ak sen'chōo al), adj. 1. of or pertaining to accent or stress. 2. Pros. of or pertaining to poetry based on the number of stresses, as distinguished from poetry depending on the number of syllables or quanties. [1600-10; < L accentu(s) (see ACCENT) + -AL']—accen'tu-al'lty, n.—accen'tu-al'ly, adv.

accentuate (ak sen/chō āt/), v.t., -at-ed, -at-ing.

1. to give emphasis or prominence to. 2. to mark or pronounce with an accent. [1725-35; < ML accentuatus intoned (ptp. of accentuare). See ACCENT, -ATE']

accentuation (ak sen/chōō ā/shən), n. 1. an act or instance of accentuating. 2. something that is accentuated. [1820-30; < ML accentuation- (s. of accentuation intoning. See ACCENTUATE, -ION]

accentuator (ak sen/chōō ā/tər), n. 1. Electronics. a circuit or network inserted to provide less loss or greater gain to certain frequencies in an audio spectrum, as a preemphasis spectrum. 2. a person or thing that accentuates. [1875–80; ACCENTUATE + -OR<sup>2</sup>]

accentuates. [1875-80; ACCENTUATE + OR"]

accept (ak sept/), v.t. 1. to take or receive (something offered); receive with approval or favor: to accept a present, to accept a proposal. 2. to agree or consent to; accede to: to accept a treaty; to accept an apology. 3. to respond or answer affirmatively to: to accept an invitation. 4. to undertake the responsibility, duties, honors, etc., of to accept the office of president. 5. to receive or admit formally, as to a college or club. 6. to accommodate or reconcile oneself to: to accept the situation. 7. to

10/5/40/5/74/45/05/64/5 regard as true or sound; b cept Catholicism. 8. to usual. 9. to receive as Com. to acknowledge, by Com. to acknowledge, by ment, and thus to agree t liberative body) to receiv of the duty with which been charged; receive fo the committee was accep (something attached, insecept a three-pronged pl planted organ or tissue) yect (def. 7). —... 14 position, etc. (sometimes cepten < MF accepter. < cep-take, comb. form o cep-take, comb. form o-Syn. 2. concede. 7.

Usage. Accept and as verbs because of their rapid speech. ACCEPT m cept this trophy), while a tain types of damage ar-insurance policy).

ac-cept-a-ble (ak sep thy of being accepted. a factory; agreeable; welco 

ac-cept-ance (ak sep receiving something offe proval; favor. 3. the a ceptance of a theory. 4 cepted or acceptable. 5 an engagement to pay a when it becomes due, i drawn. b. an order, drai accepted as calling for to pay. [1565-75; ACCEPT

accept/ance race/, accept/ance re/gior a test statistic for which Cf. rejection region.

ac-cept-an-cy (ak se of accepting; acceptance receive; receptiveness.

ac-cept-ant (ak sep/t cepting or receiving; r

ac-cep-ta-tion (ak/s accepted meaning of a regard; approval. 3. br [1400-50; late ME < M ac-cept-ed (ak sep/ti

ally regarded as norma ciation of a word; an o + -ED<sup>2</sup>] —ac-cept'ed accept/ed ma/sons

accept/ed pair/ing which two or more con such a manner that ce but one product is made cial or desirable than i ac-cept-ee (ak/sep t

as for military service.

ac-cept-er (ak sep/ta cepts. [1575-85; ACCEP ac-cept-ing (ak sep was always more accepher teammates. [1570-ing-ly, adv. —accep ac-cep-tive (ak sep/

accept; receptive: She tions. 2. reasonably stive mode of transports on the model of RECEP

ac-cep-tor (ak sep/ti person who accepts a drawee who signs the ness to pay it when di om, accep/tor impu/ in a semiconducting cr in a semiconducting or ture an electron, creat and thereby changing crystal. 4. Chem. an i pound that combines thereby profoundly properties: electron ac ME, in phrase accepto (< AF acceptour) < L. projuers to receive, ge accipere to receive, ge

accipere to receive, ge
accipers (ak/ses), n.
to approach, enter, sp.
have access to the file
approachable: The ho
way or means of appr
was a rough dirt ro
through Jesus Christ,
ease. 6. a sudden an
cession. 8. See publi make contact with or approach, enter, etc., checking accounts in system. 10. Computer one part of a compute tween an external saddle to the public Six [1275-1325; ME acces approach, equiv. to a + -tus suffix of v. ac

0.0002 micr units being the base 11 used to co times the c or currents db | | 1925-

de cide

thing in d

— Syn. upon a pu is to mak

the way to motion, 1 then to st incintain

de-cid-e ambiguou tory 2: termined: DECIDE ness. n.
——Syn.
pronqunc
hesitatin

de-cid-ir dispute c the decid tor a

de:cld:u or chara formed f 70; < N -atus -A

de-cid-u

leaves, |1650–60 |decid(er |form of |-008| -

decid/u

dec-i-gi equal-to Brit.; di

‰ liter dl∉Also

de-cil-l sented Britain to one

dec·l·n

dec/in

(dec/i

dec-i-ı

es:syl·lab·lc (dek/ə si lab/ik), adj. having ten syl-es: a decasyllabic verse. [1765-75; DECA- + SYLLABIC; décasyllabique]

a syl·la·ble (dek/ə sil/ə bəl), n. a word or line of ie of ten syllables. [1830-40; DECA- + SYLLABLE]

:a-thect (de/ka thekt/), v.t. to withdraw one's ings of attachment from (a person, idea, or object), as niticipation of a future loss: He decathected from her rder to cope with her impending death. [DE- + CA- or] —de-ca-thex-is (de-ks thek-sis), n.

Bth·lete (di kath/let), n. an athlete who takes in or trains chiefly for a decathlon. [1965-70; b. DE-ILON and ATHLETE]

ath-ion (di kath/ion), n. an athletic contest coming ten different track-and-field events and won by contestant amassing the highest total score. [1910–186] + Gk áthlon prize, contest

a-tur (di kā/ter), n. 1. Stephen, 1779-1820, U.S. l'officer. 2. a city in central Illinois. 94,081. 3. a in N Alabama. 42,002. 4. a city in N Georgia, near

a·tyl al'cohol (dek'ə tl), Chem. (lékat(os) tenth (see DECA-, -TH²) + -YL] decanol. [ <

lékal(0s) tenth (see DECA-, -TH²) + -YL]

By (di ka²), v.i. 1. to become decomposed; rot: ation that was decaying. 2. to decline in excellence, serity, health, etc.; deteriorate. 3. Physics. (of a rative nucleus) to change spontaneously into one or different nuclei in a process in which atomic partias alpha particles, are emitted from the nucleus, cons are captured or lost, or fission takes place. 4. to cause to decay or decompose; rot: The aampof the climate decayed the books. —n. 5. decompof the climate decayed the books. —n. 5. decompof the climate decayed the books. —n. 5. decompof the climate decayed the real to the decay of international relations; the decay of intercational relations; the decay of tatec civilizations. 7. decline in or loss of strength, initellect, etc.: His mental decay is distressing. 8. called disintegration, radioactive decay. Physics. called disintegration, radioactive decay. Physics. loactive process in which a nucleus undergoes spon-us transformation into one or more different nuclei us transformation into one or more different nuclei simultaneously emits radiation, loses electrons, or 190es fission.

9. Aerospace. the progressive, acting reduction in orbital parameters, particularly seland perigee, of a spacecraft due to atmospheric [1425-75; (v.) late ME decayen < ONF decair, to de- De- + cair to fall < VL \*cadere, for L \*e (m.) late ME, deriv. of the v.] —de-cay/a-ble, decayed-ness (di kād/nis, -kā/id-), adj. —de-lessa: adj.

less, adj. DISINTEGRATE, ROT imply a deterioration or falling from a sound condition. Decay implies either en or partial deterioration by progressive natural ses. Teeth decay. Decompose suggests the reducing substance to its component elements. Moisture seems chemical compounds decompose. DISINTEsisome chemical compounds decompose. DISINTE-temphasizes the breaking up, going to pieces, or ng away of anything, so that its original wholeness saired: Rocks disintegrate. Ror is a stronger word becay and is esp. applied to decaying vegetable ri, which may or may not emit offensive odors: pestot. 5. putrefaction. 7. deterioration, deca-impairment, dilapidation, degeneration.

// con/stant, Physics the reciprocal of the time Also called decay rate, disintegration con-[1930-35]

### // se/ries, Physics. See radioactive series.

/ time', Physics. the time required for a col-nof atoms of a particular radionuclide to decay to a m of the initial number equal to 1/e. Cf. e (symbol) ): Also called mean life.

18 (dek's), n. a British radio navigational aid by a ffix is obtained by determining phase difference en continuous-wave signals from two synchronized signals. Cf. loran. [1945-50]



STYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, bablend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare, deriv., eg, equiv., equivalent; init, imitative; obl., oblique: r., res., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; ranslation; ?, origin unknown; "unattested; ‡, probably han. See the full key inside the front cover.

Dec-can (dek/an), n. 1. the entire peninsula of India S of the Narbada River. 2. a plateau region in S India between the Narbada and Krishna rivers.

dec/can hemp/ (dek/en), kenaf.

decd., deceased.

dece (des), adj. Slang. great, wonderful. Also, dees. [shortening of DECENT]

the act of dying; departure from life; death. —v.i. 2. to depart from life; die. [1300-50; (n.) ME deces < OF < L decessus departure, death, equiv. to deced, var. s. of decessus departure, death, equiv. to deced, var. s. of deceder to go away ( $d\bar{e}$ ). Here, the deceder to go see CERE) deceder to go away ( $d\bar{e}$ -  $D\bar{e}$ - +  $c\bar{e}dere$  to go; see CEDE) + -tus suffix of v. action, with dt > s; (v.) late ME decesen, deriv. of the n.]

de-ceased (di sest/), adj. 1. no longer living; dead.

—n. 2. the deceased, a. the particular dead person or persons referred to. b. dead persons collectively: to speak well of the deceased. [1480-90; DECEASE + -ED<sup>2</sup>]

—Syn. 1. See dead.

de-ce-dent (di sëd'nt), n. Law. a deceased person. [1590-1600; < L dēcēdent- (s. of dēcēdēns) departing, withdrawing, prp. of dēcēdere. See DECEASE, -ENT]

dece/dent estate/, Law. the estate left by a dece-

dereit (di set/), n. 1. the act or practice of deceiving; concealment or distortion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; duplicity; fraud; cheating: Once she exposed their deceit, no one ever trusted them again. 2. an act or device intended to deceive; trick; stratagem. 3. the quality of being deceitful; duplicity; falseness: a man full of deceit, 122b-75, ME deceite < AF, OF, n. use of femof deceit, ptp. of deceive to deceive; n. use of femof deceit, ptp. of deceive to deceive?

—Syn. 1. deception, dissimulation. 1, 3. Deceit, Gulle, Hypocrisy, Duplicity, fraud, Trickery refer either to practices designed to mislead or to the qualities that produce those practices. Deceit is the quality that prompts intentional concealment or perversion of truth for the purpose of misleading; honest and without deceit. The quality of culle leads to craftiness in the use of deceit using guile and trickery to attain one's ends. Hypocrisy is the pretense of possessing qualities of sincerity, goodness, devotion, etc.: It was sheer hypocrisy for him to go to church. Duplicity is a fast yourk. him to go to church. Duplicity is the form of deceitfulness that leads one to give two impressions, either or both of which may be false: the duplicity of a spy working for two governments. Fraud refers usually to the practice of subtle deceit or duplicity by which one may derive benefit at another's expense: an advertiser convicted of fraud. TRICKERY is the quality that leads to the use of tricks and habitual deception: notorious for his trickery in business deals.

—Ant. 3. honesty, sincerity.

de-ceit-ful (di set/fel), adj. 1. given to deceiving A deceitful person cannot keep friends for long. 2. intended to deceive; misleading; fraudulent: a deceitful action. [1400-50; late ME; see DECEIT, -FUL] —de-ceit/ful-ly, adv. —de-ceit/ful-ness, n.
—Syn. 1. insincere, disingenuous, false, hollow, designing, tricky, wily. 2. illusory, fallacious. —Ant. 1. honest. 2. genuine.

de•ceiv•a•ble (di sē/və bəl), adj. 1. capable of being deceived; gullible. 2. Archaic. misleading; deceptive. [1350–1400; ME; see DECEIVE, ABLE]

de-ceive (di sēv'), v., -ceived, -ceiv-ing. —v.t. 1. to mislead by a false appearance or statement; delude: They deceived the enemy by disguising the destroyer as a freighter. 2. to be unfaithful to (one's spouse or lover). 3. Archaic. to while away (time). —v.i. 4. to mislead or falsely persuade others, practice deceit: an engaging manner that easily deceives. [1250-1300; ME deceiver < Of deceiver < L decipere, lit, to ensnare, equiv. to depet + -cipere, comb. form of capere to take] —de-ceiv-a-ble-ness, de-ceiv'a-bli/-ity, n. —de-ceiv'a-bly, adv. —Syn. 1. cozen, dupe, fool, gull, hoodwink, trick, defraud, outwit, entrap, ensnare, betray. See cheat.

de-cei-er-ate (de sel'e rāt'), v., at-ed, ating. —nt de-ceive (di sev/), v., -ceived, -ceiv-ing.

fraud, outwit, entrap, entrap, entrap, entrap, ed. at-ing. —v.t.

1. to decrease the velocity off He decelerates the bobsled when he nears a curve. 2. to slow the rate of increase of efforts to decelerate inflation. —v.i. 3. to slow down:

The plane decelerated just before landing. [1895-1900; DE- + (AC)CELERATE] —de-cel/er-a/tion, n. —de-cel/er-a/tion, n. er·a/tor, n.

de-cel-er-om-e-ter (dē sel'e rom'i ter), n. a device that measures the rate of deceleration, as of a vehicle. [1920-25; DECELER(ATION) + -o- + -METER]

de-cel-er-on (de sel'e ron'), n. Aeron. an eileron that acts as a brake. [b. DECELERATE and AILERON]

de-cem (de'kem; Eng. des'em), adj. Latin. ten.

De-cem-ber (di sem/ber), n. the twelfth month of the year, containing 31 days. Abbr.: Dec. [bef. 1000; ME decembre < OF < L december (s. decembr-) the tenth month of the early Roman year, appar. < \*dec(em)-membri-, equiv. to decem TEN + \*-membri- < mens-month + -ri- suffix (with -sr- > -br- and assimilation of nasell) nasal)]

De-cem-brist (di sem/brist), n. Russ. Hist. a partici-Decem-prist (di sem/prist), n. Russ. Aist. a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against Nicholas I on his accession in December, 1825. [1880-85; trans. of Russ dekabrist. See December, -ist]

Auss deadrist. See December, -ist]

de-cem-vir. (di sem'var), n., pl. -virs, -vi-ri (-va ri').

1. a member of a permanent board or a special commission of ten members in ancient Rome, esp. the commission that drew up Rome's first code of law. 2. a member of any council or ruling body of ten. [1570-80; < L, orig. pl. decemuiri. equiv. to decem TEN + viri men] —decem/vi-ral, adj.

de-cem-vi-rate (di sem/vər it, -və rāt/), n. 1. a

board or group of decemvirs. 2. the office or government of decemvirs. [1610-20; < L decemviratus Seen CEMVIR, -ATEal

de-cen-cy (de'sən sē), n., pl. -cles. 1. the state quality of being decent. 2. conformity to the recognise standard of propriety, good taste, modesty, etc. 3. decencles. a the recognised standards of decent or probehavior; proprieties: The least you can expect from the is some respect for the decencies. b. the requirements amenities for decent or comfortable living: to be able afford the decencies. [1560-70; < L decentia comeline decency, equiv. to decent- (s. of decēns) fitting (see pacent) + -ia n. suffix]

Syn. 2. decorum, respectability, gentility.

de-cen-na-ry (di sen/ə rē), n., pl. -ries, adj. \_n. decennium. \_adj. 2. pertaining to a period of the years; decennial. 1815-25; < L decenn(is) of ten year (dec(em) TEN + -ennis, comb. form of annus a year).

de-cen-ni-al (di sen/ē əl), adj. 1. of or for ten 2. occurring every ten years. —n. 3. decennial anniversary. 4. its celebration. [1650-60; < L decennial aperiod of ten years (decennia) DECENNARY + limit - IUM) + -AL'] —de-cen'nial-iy, dd.

de-cen-ni-um (di sen'ē əm), n., pl. -cen-ni-ums, cen ni-a (-sen'ē ə). a period of ten years; a decade [15] 85; < L; see DECENNIAL]

85; < L; see DECENNIAL]

de-cent (de'sant), adj. 1. conforming to the required standard of propriety, good taste, modesty, etc. us in behavior or speech. 2. respectable; worthy: a decal family. 3. adequate; fair; passable: a decent wage 4 kind; obliging; generous: It was very decent of him when the watch. 5. suitable; appropriate: She did not have a decent coat for the cold winter. 6. of fairly it tractive appearance: a decent face. 7. Informal: wearing enough clothing to appear in public. 8. Slang: great wonderful. [1485-95; < L decent- (s. of decens) fitting (prp. of decere to be fitting; see \_ENT), akin to declahonor]—de'cent-ly, adv.—de'cent-ness, n.—Syn. 1. seemly, proper, decorous. 5. apt, fit, becoming.—Ant. 1. unseemly. 5. inappropriate.

de-cen-ter (de sen'ter), v.t. 1. to put out of center. 2.

de-cen-ter (de sen/ter), v.t. 1. to put out of center to make eccentric. Also, esp. Brit., decentre. [1885-0].
DE- + CENTER]

(de sen'tre liz'), v., -ized, -iz-ing de-cen-tral-ize tral·i·za/tion, n.

de-cen-tre (de sen/tar), v.t., -tred, -tring. Chiefly Brit

decenter.

de-cep-tion (di sep'shen), n. 1. the act of deceiving the state of being deceived. 2. something that deceive it is intended to deceive; fraud; artifice. [1400-50, lat. ME decepcioun < OF < LL deception. (s. of deceiving equiv. to L decept(us) (ptp. of decipere; see DECEIVE) - ion - ION]

— Syn. 2. trick, stratagem, ruse, wile, hoax, imposture.

decep/tion bed/, any of various kinds of concealed or disguised beds designed in the 18th century.

decep'tion ta'ble, a table of the 18th century made so as to conceal its true function, as in serving as a net for a chamber pot.

de-cep-tive (di sep/tiv), adj. 1. apt or tending tode: ceive: The enemy's peaceful overtures may be deceptive.

2. perceptually misleading: It looks like a curved line but it's deceptive. [1605-15; ML deceptives; equiv|00 L decept(us) (see DECEPTION) + -ious -IVE] —deceptive-ly, adv. —de-ceptive-ness, n.

—Syn. 1. delusive, fallacious, specious.

decep'tive ca'dence, Music. a cadence consisting of a dominant harmony followed by a resolution to a harmony other than the tonic.

de-cer-e-brate (v. dē ser/e brāt/; n. dē ser/e brāt/.
brit), v., -brat-ed, -brat-ing, n. -v.t. 1. Surg. tō re
move the cerebrum. -n. 2. a decerebrated animal 3.
a person who, because of brain injury, exhibits behavior
characteristic of a decerebrated animal. [1895–1900] pr
+ CEREBR- + -ATE | -de-cer-e-brar-tion, n.

de-cern (di sûrn'), v.i. 1. Scots Law. to enter a judicial decree. —v.t. 2. Archaic. to discern. [1400-50] lite ME decernen to decide < OF decerner < L decerner. equiv. to de- DE- + cernere to separate, decide]

de-cer-ti-fy (de sûr/te fi/), v.t., -fied, -fy-ing in withdraw certification from. [1915-20; ng- + cgriff]
-de-cer-ti-fi-ca-tion (de sûr/te fe ka/shen, de/sertif'ə-), n.

de-chlori-nate (de klôr's nāt', -klōr'-), v.t., -ated, -at-ing. Chem. to remove the chlorine from (a substance, as water): to dechlorinate tap water for use in an aquarium. [1940-45; DE- + CHLORINATE] —de-chlorina'tion, n.

deci-, a combining form meaning "tenth," used in words denoting units of the metric system (deciliter); on this model, extended to other systems (decibel). Cf. deca [< F déci- < L decimus tenth]

deci-bar (des'e bar'), n. Physics. a centimeter-gram-second unit of pressure, equal to 'he bar or 100,000 dyns per square centimeter. [1905-10; DECI- + BAR']

dec-i-bel (des/e bel/, -bel), n. Physics. 1. a unit used to express the intensity of a sound wave, equal to 20 times the common logarithm of the ratio of the pressure pro-

ge/, v.t., -merged, /ro-pol/i-tan-i-za/-

de-mist/. v.t de-mois/tur-ize/, v.t., -ized, -iz·ing.
de·mois/tur·iz/er, n.

de-mo/ti-vate/, v.t., -vat-ed, -vat-ing. de-mo/ti-va/tion, n. de·mo/ti-va/tor, n.

de-myth/i-cize/, v.t., -cized, -ciz-ing. de-myth/i-fi-ca/tion, n de-myth/i-fy/, v.t., -fied,

de-nic/o-tin-ize/, v.t., -ized, -iz-ing. de-nor/mai-i-za/tion, n. de-num/ber, v.t.

dec/ir dec-ide/-pa -iz-ins

## Shogakukan

Japanese-English Dictionary

## 

**編集主幹** 近藤いな子 - 可削型を含と容器がの

高野 7 ミ (1111線大学名誉教授)

編集委員

Mary E. Althaus 長崎 年校 - スー以子 岩原 明子 大株百合子 大株百合子 大様び合子 大様び合子



Shogakukan Progressive Japanese-English Dictionary 小学館プログレッシブ和英中辞典

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To the Memory of Professor Doi Köchi



「メビウスの像(Mobius band)」 核力形の帯を1度にじって連絡を 結びつけて作ったもの。あらいる が同じ、自由に区かり、水道に乗続 する。国際部としての条線の回っ にと、音楽の結びしかを看視した

### サイケバ

本辞典の起源は四半世紀以上も前にさかのぼる。当時津田塾大学英文学科主任兼付属語学研究所長であった土居光知教授の、和英辞典に対する新しい構想のもとにこの仕事は始まった。当時の和英辞典は日英語ともに難解な言葉を並べることが多く、もう一度英英辞典や英和辞典で語義や用例を確かめねばならなかった。土居先生は日英の基本語の比較分析をもとに、紙面を増すことなく和英、英英の二冊分の機能を合わせもつ辞典を構想されたのである。この方針はその後もずっと一貫して、私たちを支えてきた。

和英辞典はなによりも良い英語を書くことを目標としなければならない。文法的に正しい英語(correct English)を書くことも必要であるが、それ以上に良い英語(good English)を書くことが大切である。そのためには、まず日英語の言語習慣の違いを充分に知る必要がある。例えば日本語では「ぶらぶら歩く」「気取って歩く」「とほとば歩く」など、「歩く」という一つの動詞に副詞または副詞句をつけて歩き方を示す。しかし英語では "walk" に副詞をつけるのではなく、"stroll" "strut" "trudge" など、動詞そのものによって歩き方を示すのである。このような表現に英語本来の特質、その活力が存するのであり、これを認識してころような表現に英語本来の特質、その活力が存するのであり、これを認識してこそ good English に到達できるのである。本書はこれを読者に伝え、真に英語らしい英語とは何かを示すことに努めた。

作業の第一歩は日本語の語義立てから始まった。適当な英訳を見つけようとする際、先ず日本語の意味を明らかにしなければならない。本辞典では、重要な語については原義を1、比喩の意味を11に分けるなど、語義分けを厳密にし、日本語の概念を明確にするように努めた。日本語を言語体系の異なる英語と比較分析することにより、結果的には、従来の国語辞典には見られなかったような日本語の特質が多く浮かび上がってきたと自負している。

収録した日本語の語彙は、日常生活の表現に必要な基本語、新聞・雑誌に登場する各分野の専門用語、身近な動植物の名、新語など7万余にのぼる。これは一般の国語辞典に相当する語彙であり、しかも最も nb-to-date でかつ広範囲な現代日本語の集成となっている。

見出し語や用例の英訳に関しては、現在使われている自然な英語になるように心掛けた。また訳語の意味の差異、使い分けを簡潔に説明し、使用上の正確さを期した。しかし本書を特徴づけるのは、なんといっても、10万にのぼる豊富な用例にある。生きた言語は文脈によって用法が異なる。本書では日本語のいろいろな活用を考え、代表的な文型を例証することによって、すぐにも応用できるよう

owing to circumstances beyond one's control \*

金藤さく口をつくれた Had [was compelled weak forced reas beligaed] to keep my mouth shut. よきにつけるしきにつけるしきにつけるしきにつけるしきにつけるしきにつけるしきにつけるしきにつけるしました。 「食養」と「子供」を持ちたいない。 By way of entertumment we had a juggling act and a lottery、表表の条理にディンを強いてくれた entertumed us by playing the piano. よぎり【夜霧】、谷には夜霧が立ち込めていた The entertumed us by playing the piano. よぎり【夜霧】、谷には夜霧が立ち込めていた The valley lay hadden in a might fog. A might fog hung over こと enveloped the valley.

ようん [預金] a deposit 「預金する deposit --・ちょきん| 野金! 「普通(定耶) 預金 an ordinary (a fixed account + 美国信服 会 x a checking account 平 a current account \* 預金がよりの方がない fixe a current account \* 預金がよりの方がない fixe a current account \* 所金がよりがしかない fixe a current account \* fixe が x a current account \* fixe x a curre 形観音に質念から I have two million yen Jepos-ited in the bank [in my bank account]。★毎日2月 円ギつ銀行に第をしている Every month I make a deposit of [1 deposit] twenty thousand yen in the thousand yen from my (savings) account. ★ 200万

預金口座 a bank account 預金者 a depositor 預 金準備率 cash ratio; cash-deposit ratio; reserve (requirement) ratio 預金通帳 a passbook; a bank-

book 預金利子 interest on one's deposit よく[良く・・好く]の仁分にごら依をよく知っている」 kirkの言ったことはまた だえています I remember exactly what she said・★ よく有利して、れたは、You took terry good care of me. ★よく考えて答えを書け Think carefully be-fore you write the answer.

**6**(うま 7) 完整 矢の面 (1) とはまく言ったものだ [t is read said that time fles like an arrow. Of 事う (1) を使用 (2) を表現して がまりません Hare kind of you to come! 本本当の ことをよく考言ってくださった。ありかとう Thank you so much for [1 appreciate your] telling me the

よく起こることだ。気にずらた Don't worry about it. In Appens off the time (guite often) \* 情が子供の上き、母はよくなを意味でくれていた。When I was a child, my mother weed for read me books. \* 私ごうこの辺りはよく放火がある There have been many ●CLIELEDS後はよく怒る He often gets angry. ★ よく起こることだ。気にするな Don't worry about it. cases of arson around here recently.

Ofできにくいことに対してJCよくまあ来られましたね What a surprise that you managed to come. ★夫 婦でよくあんなに話すことがあるなど感心した I wondered how a married couple could possibly have # # L to #3 How lucky you got back safe and so much to talk about. ★よくまあ無事に溺 sound?

**③**(反語的に)』まく(も)平気な顔でいられるものだ! don't understand how he can be so shameless. よく(も)そんなことが言えるな How dare you say such a thing? What nerve! ★ How can he be so shameless?

よ**く【欲】(**歳望) (a) desire (for, to do, that...s., (育敵行記)greed, ジン avarice [頼に死なれ、生きる敵もなくなった Having lost my daughter, I have

no interest in life [] have no desire to go on living | \*製は飲のたい女です代物を欲しからまい引がいいには、a woman of few items. ((後景 りでたい) My wife is far from greedy 上文 aruntions] \* 所有欲の強い彼は妻にひどくやきちを使いた He had such a strong possessive instinct [He was so possessive] that he was an extremely jealous husband.

(意画) 欲に目がくらむ 写欲に目がくらんだ He tray bind thing red aruntion are are article in the tray bind aruntion are article in the tray bind aruntion. interest in life [I have no desire to go on liv.

鉄をかくニよくはる(鉄張ぶ)

(Early the) next [following] morning he left the village. ★彼は帰国した翌朝に亡くなった He died

sion: (臣道・圧制) oppression: (和制, 活動趣度) are seriant が任子る suppress information oppress the people; restrain; check common for a few all the suppression of revolution. 抑制] suppresthe morning after he returned home. よくあつ【抑圧】(道圧、活動禁止、抑 sion: (圧迫、圧制) oppression: (抑制

ary movements★緊察の治安対策はいっそう物圧的なものとなった The measures taken by the police sive.★子供のちょっとしたいたずらは御圧しならほう がきい You had better not *restrain* children from to maintain law and order became more opprisinnocent mischie

よくうしよう [物 鬱症] depression -- うつびょう鬱瘍。 よう鬱瘍。 よくか [襲下] -- さんが象下。 よくげ [類上] -- さんが象下。 よくし [抑止] to restraint: deterronce -- 胸止うrestrain; deter - from - 智利止うの estraint: deterrence -- 胸にする estrain; deter -- from -- 智利止う estrain; deter -- from -- 智利止する estrain; deter -- from -- 音利による estrain -- from を抑止する*prevent* nuclear war い**和止力**(特に、戦争の) a deterrent 写核戦争)の抑止力 a nuclear de

よくしたもので【良くしたもので】…よくする

くする) 2 よくしつ[浴室] a bathroom よくじつ[短日] 5型日は快晴たった It was fine the rext [following] day. \* 東部島の翌日は学校が休 みだった They had no school (on) the day after

the sports meet. くしゅう【翌邁】the next [following] week くしょう【選手目】(動物) Chiroptera くしょう【浴場】 a bathhouse 『公衆浴場 a pub" lic bathhouse

よくじょう【**欲情】Φ**(欲望) (a) desire **@**(情欲)

passion; sexual desire; lust 『 欲情をそそら映画 a movie that arouses sexual desire \* 彼女の大きく矚 の割れたドレスが男の欲情をそそったHer low-eut [re-

よくしん (鉄心)・よくはい。よくほう(教型) よくする (浴する)・よくはい。よくほう(教型) よくする (浴する) ゆっちびる(浴びる)・にゅうよ (人浴)の(火気付き)・足が(洗りを表しばん) になっまでが | ロックッペー to honor of being re-ceived in audience by his Imperial Majesty よくする (長くする)・軽くする | の(上手にでき あり)を放け着をよくする・軽くする | の(上手にでき あり)を放けを表している (大きな)の(本)を表しています。

に、何かをしたい気持ちや感情などをこらざることで インフンを抑制するcontrol [check] Inflation \* 微情 を抑制する control [restrain] on's passions \* 歯 微感の行物を即制するため in order to control the movements of terrorists \* 下満をこれ以上報酬でき ない I can't hold back [repress] my discontent よくせい 【抑制】 restraint: repression ・ 和制する restrain; control; check; repress! ▶ repress は t. 「めかきしたい気持ちや監情などをこらえること」

よくぞ【良くそ】~よく(良く)3 よくそう【洛飾】a bathub よくちょう【翌朝】~よくあく翌朝 よくと【 沃土】rob![ertile]soil:fertileland よくと【 沃土】rob![ertile]soil:fertileland よくと【 後得】互恵まれない人でのために飲得を離 れた本仕をするdo something to help unfortunate people from *unselfish* [altruistic] motives >**8時**ずくり食得するの seltish morecenary + 使は 上役の襲に欲得ずくの恋を住掛けた He made advances to his superior's daughter for the sake

| 〈ねん【翌年】 「翌年への繰り越し the balance carried forward to the next year ★依はその翌年に of *material interest* out of selfish mattress。 よくとし【翌年】-よくねん翌年) よくねん【欲念】 al desire よくねん【翌年】「翌年への繰り越し the ba

**よくはる【後張る】** be greedy 「Or 「こそれは飲張り すぎさ You are asking too much、★シアは欲張っ て一覧にあるを3つち用にはかり込んた The child greedly crammed three candies into his mouth all at once.★阿丁も手に入れまりと欲緩あるのではた w You should not be so anxious leager, to get

everything.
よくばん [要聴] 『製廠検売部別で来た He came to see with mart [following] evening.
よく あか [ 後漢] "よく [まり後襲り"ら 依は銃飛た He is a greed by [ 文 an ararizious] man.
よく 第7 (後襲) freed for at a desire "for monson, to do, that こ 内体の旅襲し燃表 5 be consumed with [by] [ ust

よくめ【欲目】「欲用こ見る look at a matter with biased eyes ★飯は観の歌目で見ても美人とはいえない The girl is not a beauty, even to the partial eyes

よくも [良くも] シよく(良く) 6よくもあしくも [しょかれあしかれ) 良くも悪しくも [しょかれ) しかれ (良かれ悪しかれ)

よくや【 沃野】ferrile fields [plains] よくよう【抑揚】intonation: modulation 9 もっと 即勝き付けて読んでごらん Read it with a more pro-

1813

文を唱え始めた The minister began to intone the prayer. ★彼の抑揚のない話し声を聞いていると眠くなる His singsong voice [monotonous way of talknounced intonation.★牧師は和楊を付けて許稼(

ing] makes me drows,
よくよう (洛用) 写辞日けん bath [toilet] soap \*
高田のタナル abuth towel
なくよく ① (七分に、念を入れて) こよくよく考えた末、彼と結婚することにした After thinking it over carefully, decided to marry him.
② (非常に) これはまくよくほんやり 書光 Hore cartraordmarriy absentminded lam. \*またまた表現
するとは、私もよくよく運み悪い Hore unlucky lam

●(やこを得ない様子)を依が泣き出すなんてよくよくの こと計 I must be someding very vervious to make him cty. ★よくよくの訳のかって祭出をしたのに違い なく、There must have been computing reasons ない There must have been compelling reasons for her to have run away from home. よくよく【翼翼】5か心翼ベとして→しょうしん小 to fail again!

: **くよく - 【翌翌 - 】** 『翌 マ B 彼は死んだ He died two days later. \*結婚した翌々月出征した1 went to 46

the front two months after I got married. よくりゅう [Mag I] detention; internment [文は マニラに頻響されている My father was interned in Manila. My father was an internee [a detain. ec] in Manila. >抑留者 a detained person; an internee; a detain-

ee 抑留所 a detention camp

ing to protect against the frost \* 日降ける sun-thand a blind \*電紙は音楽はのラス bulletproof glass \* どろほう徐はに新陽節翼による展の持けた We installed (bugdar) alarms in each room to よくりゅう [翼竜] (古 生 物) a pterodacty! [téradæktil]; a pterosaur >翼竜目 Pterosauria -よけ【-\*除け】写輸送す a frost shelter a cover-

Protect ourselves against burglars. とない、(会計) O(音組よったくさん) C人より会計模 以した I practiced more than others. ●(糸り、糸分)シ余計写 too many [much], sur-

" in highlighter."

anniftlifffffff

plus (ままた)(too) much で 本の代金を20円分計に たってまった I paid twenty ven too much for the book. ★ このデームには長れん事がのではなっかしい Won't I make one too many for this game? ★余計 を含まい I make one too many for this game? ★余計 を含まい I make one too pure to spare. 6(無は、 不要) 全計なら出話と、あの busingss. ★春計なことだが、もう少し体を大切にしな きい I know it's none of my business, but I wish you would take better care of yourself. ★余計なことをしゃべるから事を荒立てるのだ You make mat-もう少し体を大切にしな v business, but I wish

come all the more eager to go. \* 校生きすればそれだけ余計に社会のためになっている The longer you ますます] 1 来らなと言われると余計(に) ●はいっそう,ますます]¶来るなと言われると会計(に) 行きたくなる When we are told not to come, we belive, the more contribution you are making toters worse by saying unnecessary things.

I was a nuisance in the family. よけつ【預血】、預血する donate blood in ex-change for blood *one* might need in the future よける【◆避ける】ふさける(難ける)日本の株をよけ